

Oct. 2, 1923 ✓

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INDUSTRIAL GEOGRAPHY. ✓

Release No. 74. ✓

MAIN TITLE:

"PAPER MAKING" ✓

Produced and Distributed by Ford Motion
Picture Laboratories
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SUB-TITLES:

1. The hornet changes wood into a pulp with which it makes a paper nest.
2. The Egyptians made paper of this plant, the papyrus, from which paper is named.
3. In making paper by hand the wood or rags are reduced to fine fibers which float in the tub of water.
4. A screen is dipped into the tub and as it is raised the fibers form a layer of paper.
5. Each layer is turned over on felt to be drited and pressed.
6. The old time paper is a thick mass of fibers.
7. In the modern paper the vegetable fivers are matted and pressed together by machinery.
8. The softwood logs used each year for paper would make a pile 4 feet high by 4 feet long and 8,000 miles in length.
9. Cutting the logs.
10. Removing the bark by rolling the logs in a revolving drum.
11. Splitting the log and grinding off the dirt.
12. Cutting into small chips.
13. The chips are boiled in tanks or digesters. Bisulphite of lime softens the wood.
14. Chemicals change the wood into soft white fibers.
15. The soft wood pulp is made into blankets or laps.
16. The material in two pounds of paper:

3 pounds of Spruce Wood,
1 ounce of Sulphur,
1 ounce of Bleaching Powder,
1½ ounces of Lime,
Blue Dye from 2 pounds of coal,
10 gallons of Water,
17. Newspaper rolls - Each year 13,000,000 miles of 73 inches wide paper aare used in carrying our daily news.

(Paper Making - - - - Sheet #2)

18. In making paper from rags the process is nearly the same. Dusting the rags.
19. Sorting the clean rags.
20. Cutting rags into small pieces.
21. Filling the digester with rags for boiling.
22. A "beater" is a large circular tank.
23. Filling the beater with the soft rags.
24. The knives of the beater cut the rags into a fine pulp.
25. The fibers bleached white.
26. The soft fibers are placed in a large vat to drain.
27. Opening the vat, the fibers are dry and clean.
28. Beating fibers for ten hours. Adding body to increase strength.
29. It is now 98% water and 2% fibers.
30. It becomes paper by matting together the fibers and draining away the water.
The man with the screen has been replaced by this mammoth paper machine.
31. The liquid paper goes from the strainer to the head box.
32. On an endless moving screen the fibers are spread out as the water is drained.
33. The soft wet fibers begin the sheet of paper.
34. The moving screen shakes the fibers together.
35. A piece of the screen containing a water-marker.
36. The wet paper moving along with the screen.
37. Drying by hot rollers.
38. Putting on finish to hold ink.
39. Putting the finished paper on rolls - 500 feet each minute.
40. The finer papers are cut into sheets.
41. Making envelopes.
42. Each machine makes 55,000 envelopes daily.
43. "Paper is the magic web that carries the wisdom of the book, the dream of the poet and the progress of the race from age to age."

THE END.

REQUEST FOR RETURN OF COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

Dated at Washington, D.C.

September 29th, 1923

Register of Copyrights,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned claimant of copyright in the work herein named,
deposited in the Copyright Office and duly registered for copyright protection, requests the return to him under the provisions of sections 59 and 60 of the Act of March 4, 1909, of one or both of the deposited copies of the Ford Educational Library - Industrial Geography - Release No. 74 (2 Prints) entitled "PAPER MAKING"

deposited in the Copyright Office on September 29th 1923 and registered under Class XXc., No. ©CLM 2329.

If this request can be granted you are asked and authorized to send the said ~~copies~~ copies to me at the following address: FORD MOTOR COMPANY
451 Pennsylvania Ave. NW Washington, D.C. (WILL CALL) **xx**

xx

at

Signed

FORD MOTOR COMPANY (claimant of Copyright)
CHIEF CLERK

(Sept., 1922 - 500)

Received above films

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Per *Chase*

OCT 12 1923

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